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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—385—

#### Politics of Europe.

*Ionian Islands.*—The press of other matter has prevented us from calling sooner the attention of our readers, and the country in general, to the extraordinary document which we extracted from the MALTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and inserted in our paper of yesterday, purporting to be, as it is entitled, "An Act of Parliament of the United Ionian States, establishing the Tribunal for the trial of all Persons accused of High Treason, and of other Crimes against the State, and for regulating the proceedings to be pursued in such cases."

We trust this document will be brought under the consideration of Parliament, immediately on its re-assembling, as a subject which involves questions of the most serious magnitude and importance, not only to the native inhabitants of the Ionian Islands and British settlers there, but also as materially affecting the character of the country, as the Protecting Power of those States, by virtue of the treaty of Paris.

In the meantime we shall take the liberty of examining the doctrine relating to trials for Treason and Sedition, as promulgated in this State Paper, and see how far it accords with the law of England (the Protecting Power,) on the same subject, and is so far one of the boons or blessings dispensed by the protector to the protected: or, if it should be found to vary materially therefrom, it is to be considered as the happy result of the experience, wisdom, and benevolence of the Ionian Legislature, their improvement on the English code, and therefore a still greater security to the inhabitants in discussing fearlessly and freely the various advantages derived from British dispensation, and so far honourable to our national character as the *Great Protecting Power*.

With respect to the first part of the inquiry, viz. how far the doctrine relating to trials for high treason or sedition, as set forth in this Proclamation, accords with the law of England, our labours will be very short indeed, for we find at the outset, by the third article of this new law of treason, after establishing the court, it is declared "that all reference whatever to the laws and proceedings of British Tribunals, is expressly prohibited in the said court."

That this is not meant as a compliment to our laws of treason, we think there can be little doubt; in fact, the statute of William III, which allows the accused a list of the witnesses, is, in the new Ionian law of treason, expressly rejected as a guide, and by the fifth article it is declared "that the accused shall not have the right to demand of the Government, nor shall he, on his part, be required to give a list of the witnesses' names, or a schedule of the documents to be produced at the trial; but if the Government shall think proper to grant such list or schedule as an indulgence, then the accused shall be required to give a similar list on his part."

Here, then, the Government is made to mix itself with questions of pure criminal jurisprudence pending the proceedings. Its office does not stop as it ought to do with the merely instituting the State prosecution, but it goes on to assume to itself the functions of the Judge, and make interlocutory orders in the course of the proceedings, and the Executive Government invests itself with the judicial power of granting or withholding a list of the witnesses in cases of treason, and it is treated as a matter of *indulgence*.

To talk of indulgence in criminal proceedings, is to use a very dangerous and suspicious word. The issue between the parties is the truth, and nothing but the truth: what has Justice to do with indulgence? it only talks of rights bottomed on sound legal principles.

We shall make no further observation upon this article than to request our Readers, for a moment, to suppose that the Statute of William, granting a list of the Witnesses, was worded in this way, "That it was to be left to the indulgence of Government," and to draw the inference.

But let us for a moment see what is the definition of the offences to be tried by this new law.

These offences are, it seems, by Article 1. Seditious Writings and Seditious Speeches against the Government of the Ionian States, general and *local*, with the design and tendency of disturbing the public tranquillity, or defaming his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, and other authorities therein mentioned.

So that these speeches and writings, whether they disturb the public tranquillity or not, or merely excite its resiliency, yet if they have the design and tendency to defame his Majesty's Commissioner, or the other Authorities, come within the scope of this Act.

It may be worth while to compare Edward the Third's notions on this subject with those of the Ionian Parliament, in order to see where the improvement is.

That Monarch, at the request of the Lords and Commons, when prayed to define the crime of treason, in order to settle men's minds on this important subject, enumerates the several species as follows:—

"Item—Whereas divers opinions have been before this time in what case treason shall be said and in what not, the King, at the request of the Lords and of the Commons, hath made a declaration in the manner as hereafter followeth, that is to say, when a man doth compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King, or of our Lady his Queen, or of their eldest son and heir: or if a man do violate the King's companion, or the King's eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the King's eldest son and heir; or if a man do levy war against our Lord the King in his realm, or be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort, in the realm or elsewhere, and thereof be probably attainted of open deed by the people of their condition," &c.

We here see no declaration short of compassing or imagining the death of the King, or making war upon him, or aiding or comforting, or being adherent to his enemies, or violating his wife or daughter, or the wife of his heir apparent, as constituting the crime of treason, nothing is said about defaming the King, or the other constituted or local authorities. To be sure it is declared treason to counterfeit the King's coin, or to slay his Chancellor or one of the Judges of the Bench, but no inferior officers are mentioned. All minor offences are left by this law to be ranked for in the press by those who choose to employ themselves in such work, but the King is no party to it; by this declaration of the law of treason, he has placed himself above it, with the dignity which became him. Here, in this Act of the Ionian Parliament, the words are "seditious writings and seditious speeches against the Government of these States, general and *local*."

The word *defame* too is not of a very precise definition or meaning; in common parlance it may be extended so far as to include all free political discussion. Thus, any act of equivocal policy on the part of the Lord High Commissioner, such as the monopoly of Corn on the part of the Government, when treated in discussion by short sighted people, may be considered as having a tendency to defame him, in like manner as any free animadversions by their compatriots on the individual characters, qualities, capacity, or pretensions of the Members of the most excellent Senate, or most Noble Legislative Assembly, or speeches against the Government of these States, general or *local*; that is, from the Captains and Colonels who govern the different Islands, down to the very *Dogberries* of municipal office, who are all included in these general words, and who are all, we suppose *illustriusimi*, are to be considered as crimes against the State, and proceeded against in this novel manner, instead of by personal action. Were this to be the law of England in cases of Treason, we must confess that no Attorney General, with even Fifty Bridge-street Associations as his coadjutors, would be equal to the task of protecting all these good people in office, who are daily calumniated and defamed; but we must own that we do not see the policy of such protection; and we believe the men in office in this country, if such a protection were offered them, would rather decline it as a very invidious kind of favour.

In the next place we should beg leave to ask where are the high, independent, and learned Judges to be found, who are to compose the Supreme Council of Justice, and try offences against the State, by the Venetian Code and the Roman Law? Do they abound in the Ionian States, as the natural growth of the soil? or are they to be picked up in this country and transplanted? That their powers will be very great, we have no doubt; for by Article 8, so far from any appeal from their judgment being permitted, we observe "that it shall not be allowed to dispute even the jurisdiction, the powers, or competence, of the Court as established by the present Act." So by this sweeping Clause, without any reservation whatever, any person, whether a Consul or subject of a Foreign State, if accused of having spoken words tending to defame any of the authorities abovementioned, may, instead of being sent out of the country as an Alien, be tried there under the Act, and is not to be allowed to challenge the jurisdiction of this new Court.

This leads us to remark what we conceive merits particular consideration, that by the constitution of the Tribunals at Malta and in the Ionian States, the inhabitants of those Colonies and English Settlers, are without the right of appeal to the King in Council in this country; and are so far in a worse situation than in the other British Colonies. It may be easy to say, that High Courts of Appeal exist at Malta and Corfu; but it is a mere mockery of words, to consider them as equal to the tribunal, where such men as Lord Stowell and Sir W. Grant sit; or that the mere usurpation of Titles and Robes of Office can make these men other than what their nature, habits, and education in the Colonies, have made them.

The last observation we shall make at present on this Document, is to express our astonishment, that in the nineteenth century, it is declared by the 10th Article of this New Code, that on the silence of the prisoner, or his refusal to plead, as may be the case if he disputes the jurisdiction, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment against him, inflicting upon the accused the punishment of the crime charged against him; that is, whether he is guilty or not, for not a word is said as to any previous process or proof, to establish the charge by evidence; but it seems, by a refinement in criminal jurisprudence, the contempt of Court, in the party's refusing to plead to the indictment, is equivalent to a confession of the charge.

That this new Code of Treason as given to the Greeks by themselves, under the sanction of the British Government, varies very materially from that of the Protecting Power, will, we think, appear evident from the examples we have given. Whether these variations from the old English Statutes, like the variations with which all our old national airs are now disguised, be an improvement, we must leave to the judgment of the courteous Reader.—*Morning Chronicle.*

*Special Juries*—The mode of Trial by *Special Jury* is of modern institution, and the origin of it is as follows:—

Formerly, when disputes arose between *Merchants*, and were brought before a Court, the nature of their commerce, and the method of keeping *Merchants'* accounts not being sufficiently understood by persons out of their own line, it became necessary to depart from the common form of appointing Juries, and to select such persons for a Jury as might, by their practical knowledge, be enabled to decide upon the case.

From this introduction, *Special Juries* became more general, but some doubts having arisen as to their legality, the 3 Geo. II. was passed to establish and extend them to all cases, where the *Government should be the Prosecutor*.

This, most probably, gave rise to the suspicion vulgarly entertained, of *packing* a Jury, because, by this Act, when the Crown is *Prosecutor*, the Master of the Crown Office, who holds under the Crown, is, in criminal cases, the person who wholly nominates, or has great power in nominating the Jury, and therefore it may have appeared to people, not abounding in generosity, as if the prosecuting party selected the Jury.

The process of *nominating* and *striking* the Jury is well known; but how are the 48 out of which the Jury is to be struck, obtained from the Sheriff's Book? Here lies the principal ground of suspicion, with respect to packing Juries. Either they must be taken by some rule agreed upon between the parties, or at the discretion of some person, who in such case ought to be perfectly disinterested in the issue. In the case of *Merchants*, and in all cases between individuals, the Master of the office is officially an indifferent person, and, as such, is a proper person to act between the parties; but the case takes a very different colour when the Government, or any substitute for them, is the prosecutor.

It has been asserted that the Crown Officer is to open the Sheriff's book, as it were *par hazard*, and take from it forty-eight following names, to which the word *Merchants* or *Esquire* is affixed. The former of these is certainly proper, when the case is between *Merchants*, and it has reference to the origin of the custom. As to the word *Esquire*, every man is an Esquire who pleases to call himself so; but the matter of inquiry is, whether there be any existing law to direct the mode by which the 48 names shall be taken, or whether the mode be merely that of custom, which the office has created, or whether the selection of the 48 names be wholly at the discretion of the Master. One or other of the two latter appears to be the case, because the Act already mentioned, 3. Geo. II. lays down no rule or mode, nor refers to any preceding law, but says only, that *Special Juries* shall hereafter be struck in such manner as *Special Juries* have been, and are usually struck.

This act was fitted to the spur of the moment in which it was passed, when parties ran high, as it served to throw into the hands of Walpole the management of Juries in Crown prosecutions, by making the nomination of the forty-eight persons, from whom the Jury was to be struck, follow the precedent established by custom between individuals, and by these means it slipped into practice with less suspicion. It has certainly an objectionable appearance (and for that reason alone should be avoided), that Government should keep one regular officer (to say nothing of the *irregulars*) to commence prosecutions, and another to nominate the 48 persons from whom the Jury is to be struck, both of whom are Officers of the Civil List. In those times, no liberal man would of course see any cause of impeachment here; but the illiberal are so numerous, that it would be wise, perhaps, to prevent their entertaining any disrespectful opinions whatever on such subjects.

*Summoning Juries* is by no means a desirable office. It is a task generally imposed upon some one of the Sheriff's Bailiffs, which he is obliged to execute without fee or reward. This business would occupy his whole time, if properly executed, as will appear from the following account:—

In the *Court of King's Bench* he must summon 48 every Term, to the *Common Pleas* 48, and to the *Exchequer* 48, exclusive of *Special Juries* and the *Grand Inquest*; and every six weeks

he has the same number to summon on criminal trials at the *Old Bailey*, besides the *Grand Jury* and *Traverse Jury* at *Hick's Hall*. To discharge this multiplicity of business with that degree of *impartiality* the vast consequence awaiting it requires, the inhabitants of the County at large ought to be summoned in rotation, agreeably to the legal intent of summoning Juries; and the summoning officer is certainly entitled to a salary, as well for the reward of his labours, as for a check to iniquity.—The Sheriff returns a number of *distringases* annually into the Courts above, for each of which he takes 1*s.*, and his expence in doing it is not two-pence. Suppose the summoning officer were ordered to receive 2*s. 6d.* out of every return. Some plan of this kind is necessary, to prevent a violation of the rights and privileges of the subjects, whose lives and properties are, in a great measure, in the hands of the summoning officers.—*Statesman.*

**Buonaparte.**—There is something so vast in the designs, so great in the achievements, so colossal in the strength and stature of this man, when at the height of his power—which is the aspect under which he will henceforth be generally viewed—that one is naturally thrown back to the commencement of his career, in order to bring him more easily within the grasp of observation. His birth, parentage, and education—the sombre disposition—the study of the exact sciences which marked his boy-hood, have been detailed in a thousand publications. His first appearance on the stage of the French Revolution was at Toulon, a Lieutenant of Engineers, where he attracted the notice of Barras, by the boldness with which he started out of his military degree to give his advice in a trying emergency—the confidence with which he offered to undertake, and the promptness with which he executed, some manœuvres of singular audacity and skill. He next figures as commander of the carnage of the Rue St. Honore—a day of blood, often charged upon his name. His situation was this: he had the command of the armed force stationed for the protection of the Convention, which was then sitting. And the revolutionary populace of the City of Paris were then strongly advancing in arms, with maniac ferocity, to attack the Convention—a horde as ferocious as themselves. Buonaparte checked them without delay, and without remorse—by reiterated discharges of heavy cannon shot along the column which filled the street, until dead bodies floated upon the streams of human blood. He was rewarded for this service with the command of the Army of Italy, crossed the Alps under circumstances which recalled and rivalled the memory of Hannibal's celebrated march, and with an army unpaid, unclothed, and unfed, successively beat two Austrian Generals out of the field, revolutionized Italy, and humbled the pride of the Imperial German Eagle, at the feet of the upstart Republic. He next appears on one of the wildest of all military enterprizes—seemingly the dupe of a design for his ruin—playing the religious impostor and the conqueror in the desert plains of Egypt, where he says to his followers, “Forty centuries of the race of man, look down upon us from the height of the Pyramids.” Hitherto he was, to use his own phrase, but the sword-arm of the Republic.” But he soon threw off the mask, usurped the supreme power, under the title of Consul, and duly baptised himself tyrant in the blood of the most gallant and promising Prince of the exiled family of Bourbon. This was, perhaps, one of the most odious and most fatal acts of his life. His assumption of the Imperial Title scarcely added to his Sovereign power; but it enflamed his insolence—rendered his ambition more immoderate—more gorgeous. His conquests became as humiliating as they were vast. He bivouacked his troops, and dated his decrees from the proudest capitals of Europe—took for his wife the daughter of the Imperial House of Lorraine—held even the frozen, boundless regions of the Russian Empire, in thrall— and at length fell a victim to his gigantic projects in one quarter—his petty, pirate-like invasion of a neighbouring and allied nation, in another, by an almost palpably providential retribution.

It is chiefly as a great master of the art of war and conquest that the name of Buonaparte will go down.—When the extent and splendour of his victories are compared with those of the

greatest Captains, modern or ancient, it is difficult to fix upon a name to which a superiority over him could be adjudged. Hannibal is regarded as one of the greatest warriors of antiquity; but of all the great Generals of antiquity, Buonaparte, perhaps, most resembled Philip of Macedon, who was unscrupulous in his means, and conquered the bravest and most civilized enemies by his cabinet intrigues and his inventive genius in military science. In the extent, combination, and sagacity of what, in the military art, is called “the *coup d'œil*,” Napoleon is said to have surpassed all competition, as well as in the manœuvring of large masses of men.—It is said that he could wield 100,000 men as easily as a Colonel could his regiment. Another quality which he possessed was inspiring the soldier with confidence even to enthusiasm.—This art was not confined to his army.—The ascendancy of his genius fascinated the gaze not only of the French, but even of a great portion of the indifferent of other nations, who did not hate him. He was a brilliant usurper—a character calculated the most of all others to fascinate minds that had any ardour and affect boldness in speculative principles, and an emancipation from prejudice. Madame de Staél describes him as the most selfish of mankind—and probably with truth. His magnanimity—his sublime in sentiment and action—were calculated and artificial. Yet, there are in his life some sublime and dazzling traits. His courage in the field has been called in question, but without reason. There are numberless instances in which he signalized it—but never without an adequate motive—without an emergency, which shed personal lustre upon himself, and held out chances of a great stake. In civil or political emergencies his courage, his self-possession failed—he became confused or intemperate. His literary acquirements, (Mad. de Staél says) were limited, “He had a smattering of every thing, which he collected from conversation.” But Madame de Staél forgets that his knowledge of the exact sciences was practical and extensive: and there is no doubt that he had read much upon Legislation and Government. He encouraged science in preference to classical literature. But it is not true, as stated by M. de Chateaubriand, with a strange licence of imagination, that he caused the ancient classics to be expurgated. He has done much in his time, and France and Europe will long retain the impress of his genius and character. The great object of his life was power—direct, positive power. He spoke his will as if he wished that “his words were blows.” Even glory, separate from the acquisition of power, had no attraction for him. And shall it be said that he was wrong? Does not the history of his own life and death justify the bent and object of his ambition? His fall from power excited a sensation like a great shock.—His descent from life into the grave an event much more awful, has hardly caused the slightest emotion.—A leading feature in his mind was his contempt of men and his disdaining to conceal it. The latter was an imprudence. He was naturally austere, and he had disciplined himself to an utter impenetrability. Yet the softness of nature in him was not wholly done away. He had the sentiment of friendship, and more personal friends than most Monarchs. His attachment and kindness to his family were remarkable. His mother preserved great sway over him in private, and he possessed the affections of both of his wives. His religion was a kind of fatalism, which constantly appeared in his speeches and bulletins. Speaking of the death of Gen. Muireur, in Egypt, he says, in a dispatch to the Directory, “Gen Muireur, in spite of all remonstrance, and by a fatality which I have often remarked in men arrived at their last hour, went out alone, and was assassinated by two Bedouins.” On the eve of a battle he, says to the army of Italy, “Death overtakes the coward, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.” It is curious enough that though the relentless enemy of England, it was the nation he respected most. He even excited the jealousy of the French by his *Anglomania*, at the very moment when he was slandering the English nation in the *Moniteur*. But he refuted his own calumnies, and vindicated the honour of the English nation by a memorable act—his throwing himself in his last resort upon the justice of the people, and under the shield of the laws against which he had uttered so many a mortal menace. Buonaparte died at Waterloo, and it will be well for his fame that posterity shall think so.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

**Selections.**

ON A GRECIAN MIRROR\*—BY CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSEND.

WITHIN this mirror's burnish'd sphere  
What features may have softly shone;  
What eyes have fix'd their glances here  
On loveliness, for ever gone?  
Perchance her lover's whisper'd praise  
Some artless maid here first believ'd,  
Her blushes kindling at the gaze  
Of beauty, then but first perceiv'd.  
Oh, fading with the faded charms  
Which once within thy circle burn'd,  
The Amazon's resplendent arms  
Perchance thy surface hath return'd:  
And, as her warlike, wild attire,  
In careless haste, was round her thrown,  
Flash'd, from her eyes of martial fire,  
A lustre, brighter than its own.  
Or some heroic matron sought,  
(The battle's dreaded conflict near)  
To smooth the brow of anxious thought,  
And hide th' involuntary tear;  
Compos'd, with sadly-brightening smile,  
The mild, pale features of her face,  
Here praetis'd oft the virtuous guile,  
And calmly met the last embrace.  
Or, every look with ardour breathing,  
(Around her wildly flowing hair  
The consecrated laurel wreathing.)  
Here gaz'd some frenzied Delphic fair.  
Perchance to Christian virgin's cell  
The useless mirror hath been given,  
Where looks no longer fondly fell  
From one, who liv'd alone for Heaven.  
There on the ground neglected flung,  
Its lustre first began to fade,  
Since vanity no longer hung  
Enamour'd on the beauteous shade.  
The cheek with holy rapture glowing,  
The hair unbraided, unconfin'd,  
The eyes with tears repentant flowing,  
Sought but a mirror for the mind.  
Now, all defac'd with canker'd stains,  
It glows, delights, reflects, no more,  
But still, beneath the rust, remains  
The mirror, brilliant as before.  
Thus though, beneath the mouldering shroud,  
Decay the forms there once impress'd,  
Death has no power the soul to cloud,  
It only veils its viewless rest.

\* In the possession of Dr. Clarke, Cambridge.

ABSENCE.—BY THE SAME.

WHEN I could fain recall to these sad eyes  
The face, on which they most desire to dwell,  
Tis strange, the lovely vision will not rise,  
Tho' Memory knows each separate trait so well.\*  
Th' unvalued faces of the passing crowd,  
When least the soul their image would deservy,  
The vacant mien, the sullen, or the proud,  
Distinctly painful, meet the mental eye,

\* Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Religio Medicus*, has a curious explanation of this phenomenon. He imagines that we grow so like those we love, that we can no more remember their looks than our own.

Thine but in visions of the silent night,  
When pure intelligence awakes alone,  
One moment flashes on the inward sight,  
Gives one brief thrill of rapture, and is flown.  
It is because its power is all of mind,  
Whose beams for grosser sight too subtly dart,  
Which, ever-varying, cannot be defined,  
And mocks the painter's toil, the poet's art.  
And that lov'd voice, whose accents now would steal,  
In murmurs soft as Pity's melting sigh,  
And now, in varied melody, reveal  
Th' ingenuous warmth of native energy,  
In speaking, music, but in song, oh, more  
Than colder words imperfect can define!  
How oft officious Memory will restore  
Each other voice, but, oh, how seldom thine!  
Inimitable thus by mortal skill  
Th' Aeolian notes in melting sweetness rise,  
Thus o'er the opal shift the colours still,  
And who can paint the restless playful dies?

ON SIR G. WARRENDER'S PURCHASING CLIFDEN,  
*Morning Chronicle*, July 30, 1821.

Ye Guardian Spirits of these shades, rejoice!  
Nymphs, Fawns, and Dryads, join in grateful voice!  
Hail the new Lord of this reclaimed domain,  
Who bears no flaunting mistress in his train,  
Nor sighs for former joys which revelled here,  
When lust and riot led their mad career,  
When CHARLES's courtiers woo'd their lawless loves,  
And haughty VILLIERS ruled these classic groves;  
With dames high-blooded, but impure of mind,  
Of fame too careless, as to man too kind.  
No VILLIERS now, allured by female charms,  
Comes with some "wanton SHREWSBURY" in his arms;  
No POPE shall sing of "Clifden's proud alcove,  
The bower of wanton W—N—R and Love;"  
Nor in loose numbers lightly mention him,  
"That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim."  
But some few genial friends shall haste to find,  
A feast not less for body than for mind.  
Here G—L—E on a Saturday may fly,  
And o'er the verdant landscape cast his eye:  
E'en G—T, that master of attention's arts,  
May from his Speaker's skirts for one day part,  
To "his friend W—N T—R" cease to cleave;  
And Y—TII godly cheers for Clifden leave.

Nor must that tinkling power of tongue and brass,  
C—N, their scribe, without distinction pass,  
Who here may wield his pen in safety full,  
To grace the page and degrel of "John Bull;"  
While high his hopes of lowering grandeur rise,  
In glorious prospect through Ambition's eyes—  
Now Cabinets their heavy doors unfold—  
Now visions flutter bright with dazzling gold—  
Such meet rewards must gladden generous zeal;  
Else wherefore scribble for your Master's weal?  
Or dare in darkness task the bravest foe?  
Or aim at female breast the manly blow?  
Libel, abuse, insinuate, and oppress,  
Write, and deny, do all things—but confess?  
But whither now, my Muse!—digressions cease!  
Let no rude lays disturb fair Clifden's peace.  
Ye guardian spirits of these shades, rejoice—  
Nymphs, Fawns and Dryads, join in grateful voice!  
And, O! ye Rats, through Thames's banks who rove,  
With kindred welcome greet the Lord ye love;  
For nibbling times and rich repasts prepare,  
His ends, his parting, and his fame to share.

# PARLIAMENTARY.

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## Parliamentary Paper.

SECOND REPORT FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS,  
On the Foreign Trade of the Country,

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED 8TH JUNE, 1821.

By the Lords Committee appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the Means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the Country, and to report to the house;—

### ORDERED TO REPORT.

That since their Report upon the Commerce of Great Britain with China and the East Indies, the Attention of the Committee has been principally directed to the Manufacture of Silk in this Country, as one which has, more than any other of Commerce, existed under the Influence of Prohibitions, Duties, Restrictions, and Drawbacks.

It appears certain that, without some artificial Support, this Manufacture could not in former Times have been introduced or maintained with any Success in this Country; and as long as our principal Supply was derived from a Part of Europe so much nearer to France as Italy, all Competition in its own favourite Branch of Manufacture with the former Country, which produces at the same Time so large a Proportion of the Raw Silk which it consumes, must have appeared entirely hopeless; but now that the Supply from our own Possessions in the East Indies is annually improving in Quality, and its Quantity appears to be increasing to an almost unlimited Extent, it may not be unreasonable to expect that the Skill of our Artisans, the Influence of our Capital, and the Perfection of our Machinery, should be as successfully applied to this as to other Branches of Manufacture in which we can with Facility command a cheap and certain Supply of the Raw Material. In fact, notwithstanding the heavy Duty on the Raw Material, which has always attached more to this than to any other Manufactury of the same Importance, it has already been so far extended, and has acquired so much Consistency and value from the new Situation in which this Change of Circumstance has placed it, that the Committee consider its Interests as peculiarly deserving the Attention of the Legislature.

For a long Period the Preparation of Silk in Bengal was of the rudest Kind, applicable here only to inferior Purposes, and in Price bearing a Proportion to that of Italian Silk of about from One Third to One Half. Towards the Year 1770, the Italian Mode of preparing Silk was first introduced in that Part of the World; but the Improvement was not for many years considerable, nor were the Importations much, or at least regularly, increased till about the Year 1812. They appear to have been greatly augmented, and the average Annual Importation from that Period may be stated at 900,000lbs., being nearly double the Average of any Eight previous Years; and this accompanied with a corresponding Improvement in the Quality of the Silk, some of which has been found fully equal to that produced in Italy, and the average Difference of Value between Silks of comparative Quality is stated not to be more than from Five to Ten per Cent. It is also to be remarked, that the best and oldest Filatures are those in the Possession of the East India Company, and it is only within a short Period that the Possessors of private Establishments have been excited, by the Competition of the Private Trade, to bring their Filatures to Perfection; but in them too a gradual Improvement has been traced; and as the Preparation of Raw Silk affords more Employment to the Country producing it than almost any other Raw Material, this Commerce appears to be one likely to be productive of great reciprocal Advantages to Great Britain and to India. The Price of Italian Silk is from 13s. to 26s. per lb. exclusively of the Duty; that of Bengal Silk from 12s. to 25s.: but as it is stated that only one Crop of Silk is annually produced in Italy, whilst from Two to Three are in the same Period produced in India, it is to be expected that when the Supply shall be better regulated, the Indian Silk of equal Quality will bear a still lower Price than it does now, as compared with the Italian.

The Importation of Raw Silk from Foreign Europe has, from many Causes, been exceedingly variable, but it has increased in the course of the last Three Years, during which it has averaged about 550,000lbs. The Importations from China have been considerably augmented in the last Seven Years, and average about 150,000lbs. In addition to this, about 340,000lbs. of Thrown Silk are annually imported from Italy; and the total Amount of our Importations paying Duty, and therefore in all Probability consumed in our Manufactories, amounted in the last Three years to an Average of 2,100,000lbs.; in the Year 1820, taken by itself, to 2,547,212lbs.; the Extent of which, as compared with that of its rival Manufacture in France, may be estimated, when it is found in the Work upon French Industry and Manufactures, by Mons. Chaptal, formerly Minister of the Interior of France, and consequently of great Authority upon such Subjects, that the whole of France did not in ordinary Years

own to the Year 1812, produce more than 987,000lbs., and that the whole of the Silk consumed in the French Manufactory was not more than Double that Amount. One of our own most intelligent Manufacturers states, that the Value upon Raw Silk is increased nearly Four-fold in the course of Manufacture, and that the whole Value of our Silk Manufactures cannot be stated at less than Ten Millions annually, which, with the Exception of a very trifling Proportion to the whole, is used for Home Consumption.

It therefore becomes an important Object of Enquiry from what Circumstances a Manufacture of such growing Consequence at Home holds out such little Promise of being advantageous, with respect to Foreign Trade, beyond the mere Importation of the Raw Material. This Manufacture would undoubtedly not have hitherto existed, but by the prohibitory Laws which gave to it the entire Monopoly of the Home Market; but at the same Time it has laboured under considerable Disadvantages; the Raw Material which it prepares has been heavily taxed, and the District in which it is principally carried on has been made subject to a Law of Regulation, by which the Employment of Capital, the Price, and with the Price the Direction of Labour, have been very unhappily controlled. The Duties are 4s. the lb. upon Bengal; 5s. 7½d. upon all other Silk; and upon Organzine, 14s. 7½d.; and the total Amount received upon these Duties has not been more than from 5 to 600,000l. Organzine is Silk twisted into Thread, for the purpose of being used in Manufacture, and has been principally imported from Italy; but from the Amount of the Duty, our Capitalists have been induced to establish Silk-Mills for this Purpose here; and whereas Twenty Years ago, nearly One-third of the Silk imported consisted of Organzine, its actual Amount has remained nearly stationary, whilst that of the other Silk has been nearly doubled, and it now bears a Proportion of nearly One-sixth to the whole. It has been, however, a Matter of Surprise to the Committee, and it has appeared inexplicable to nearly all the Witnesses examined, that though the Manufacture of Organzine is one almost entirely carried on by Machinery, and requiring, in great Part, only the Labour of Women and Children, yet that it cannot be made here at less than Double the Price for which it is thrown in Italy—a Circumstance which can apparently be best accounted for from this Branch of the Manufacture having been but recently adopted in this Country; and the Committee trust, that when its Economy shall be better understood, we shall have the same Advantage as to Price and Skill in this as in our other Manufactures in which Machinery is principally used. In the meantime, the English Organzine is generally allowed to be but little inferior in Quality to the Italian; but the Proprietors of Silk Throwing Mills state that even if the other Duties were taken off, unless a protecting Duty of nearly One-third its present Amount were given in favour of English Organzine, that their Establishment would be ruined. The other Duties bear, unquestionably, very heavily upon the Price of the Manufacture; they amount to 25, and in many Instances to 33 per Cent. upon the prime Cost of the Raw Material, and of this Material there is a Waste of considerably more than a Quarter in the course of Manufacture; this, with the Length of Time that elapses between the First Payment of the Duty and the Sale of the Manufacture, and the Number of Hands through which it passes, each claiming a Profit, tends no doubt very much to enhance its Price before it is sold to the Consumer. It is calculated by one of the Witnesses to do so, in Articles manufactured of Italian Organzine, to the Amount of 84 per Cent.; in those of English Organzine, from 45 to 48; and this exclusive of heavy Duties paid in Soap, in dying Goods, &c. In order to counterbalance this Duty with regard to the Export Trade, a Drawback, with a Variety of Modifications, not exceeding Twelve Shillings upon every Pound Weight of Manufactured Silk exported, is allowed: a Drawback which is very far in many Cases, particularly in those of Fine Work, from being a Compensation for the Duty originally paid, amongst others, particularly in the Article of Patent Net Lace, the Drawback upon which is stated by one of the Witnesses to be only 4s. per Pound, whilst the Duty and the Effect of the Duty amount to 30s. The Drawback, however, is, generally speaking, as liberal as could be allowed, without opening a Door to such Frauds as might be practised by dying Goods to give them artificial Weight. It could with Difficulty be better proportioned to the real Amount which has been paid in Duty by the Manufacturer, and the Committee cannot recommend that it be increased; but the Charges that are made upon those who apply for this Drawback ought to be moderated: it appears that for every Exportation upon which it is due, a Charge is incurred of 4s., which, in the Case of the small Parcels of Silk generally exported, is a larger Sum than could be demanded in return; and this, with the various Delays which at present attend such an Application, frequently operate altogether to prevent its being made. The Exportation of Silk Manufactures, and Mixtures with Silk, though some have occasionally been made to most Parts of the World, have, exclusively of the British Colonies, principally taken place to Spain, Portugal, the United States, and the Brazils. Under the existing Duties, a great Increase of the Export, except in a few Articles, can scarcely be anticipated. In

fact, as far as relates to a large Proportion of the Supply to the United States, both France and this Country may long continue to be undersold by the Chinese; though in Hosiery, and perhaps in some fancied Articles of Fashion, we appear to have some Sale in that Country. With respect to the Quality of our Silk Manufacture, it is stated, not only by Persons interested in the Trade, but by some American Gentlemen examined by the Committee, that, setting the Question of Price aside, it is in many respects fully equal to that of the French—equal in the Article of Piece Goods, inferior in Ribbons, very greatly superior in Gloves and Hosiery, as well as in Poplin and other Mixtures of Wool and Silk; but that in Price we are from 20 to 25 per Cent dearer; a Portion of which Difference is perhaps to be accounted for by a Piece of Machinery which has been for some Years in use at Lyons, and which is described to be an inestimable Advantage in weaving the finer and varied Patterns of Silk. This Machinery is now known and has been brought to Perfection in this Country by a Gentleman who has shewn very considerable Skill and Industry in making himself Master of it; but it has not yet been brought into Use.

Upon the whole, the Committee are of Opinion, that it would be highly detrimental to a Manufactory which has so long enjoyed an exclusive Protection, and has been but lately brought to any great Degree of Activity or Perfection, abruptly to take off the Prohibitions and Duties upon Foreign Articles; but considering the Tendency to increased Demand which has for some Time manifested itself in the Home Market, a very small Diminution of the Duty upon the Raw Material might be expected to produce considerable Effect in giving an increased Steadiness to the Manufacture; and, if the Circumstances of the Country allowed it gradually to be taken off, a small Duty only being left upon the Organdie, our Manufactures would have nothing to dread from the Competition of French Silks, even if permitted to be introduced upon a Duty of from 12 to 15 per cent., and a considerable Augmentation upon the Export might at the same time, be reasonably expected.

If it was found impracticable to make any speedy Reduction in the Duty on Raw Silk, without the Substitution of another, it might deserve Consideration, whether it might not, with Safety to the Revenue, be transferred to the Manufactured Article, by which all the Inconvenience arising from Advance of Capital and the Necessity of Drawbacks might be avoided.

There is another Consideration connected with this Branch of Trade, upon which the Committee think themselves bound to solicit the Attention of the Legislature. The Silk Manufacture in London and Middlesex is regulated by the Act 13 Geo. 3. cap. 68., under which the Lord Mayor, Magistrates, &c. have a Power of settling and regulating the Wages to be paid to Journeymen Weavers by Persons residing within Limits therein prescribed, and by which heavy Penalties are imposed upon Persons so residing and employing, for the Purpose of evading the Act, Weavers who live beyond these prescribed Limits. The Effect of this Law has been to produce a Variety of Orders, with Prices and Limitations affecting every Description of fine Work. Instances frequently have occurred of these Prices being raised, none of them ever being reduced. Their Variations with respect to the Number of Threads to an Inch, the Penalties to which a Manufacturer may innocently become subject by these Variations, and the Obligation to pay the unskillful the same Wages with the skilful Workman, the Discouragement to all Improvement in Machinery, the total Omission in the Act of all Limitation in point of Time within which Informations may be brought; these, and many other Vexations have been stated to the Committee as affecting the Master Manufacturer, and more than all, that Part of the Act which prohibits him employing in what Part of the Country he thinks most advantageous any Portion of his Capital; and it appears to the Committee, that it must ultimately have also an injurious Effect with regard to the Journeyman, for even as it is in Times when the Trade has been checked, it has prevented the Manufacturer from relieving his Workmen by giving them Work at a lower Rate than usual, and obliged him at once to discharge them; but its plain and certain Tendency is to banish the Trade from Spitalfields into the Country, where it may be carried on with Freedom, and therefore with greater Advantage and Profit. Some Branches of Work are already done in the Country at Two-thirds of the Price for which it can be done under this Act; and it is clear that there only, for a Time, or least while this Act continues in force, will every Improvement in Machinery be adopted.

It is but lately that great Weaving Establishments have been set up at Macclesfield and Manchester, and in other Places, but several Branches are now carried on in these Places, which have in consequence been entirely discontinued in Spitalfields; and it is clear that, under the existing Regulations, the London Workmen must be undersold. The general Increase of Demand for Silk Manufactures, the Difficulties always attendant upon the Removal of Capital, the Proximity of these Establishments to the best Market, and their Stability, from long Continuance, have allowed them hitherto to prosper; but it is clear to the Com-

mittee, that unless some Modification takes place in this Law, it must be in the End ruinous to the Silk Manufacture of Spitalfields, and as injurious to the Workman as it will be to the Employer. The Inconveniences attending this Act are sufficiently obvious in themselves, and will be found strongly stated by many of the most intelligent Witnesses; but the Arguments in its Favour as keeping down the Poor's Rate, and affording only a sufficient Compensation to the workman will be best found in the Evidence of Mr. Hale.

#### WINE.

The great Diminution which appears progressively to have taken place for some Years past in the Importation of Foreign Wines, has induced the Committee to direct its Attention to that Branch of Trade, with a View of considering how far it is affected by the existing State of Duties, and more particularly by the Preference which has been so long shewn to Spanish and Portuguese Wine, over those of French Production.

As however, great Doubts are stated to be entertained by some of the Witnesses most conversant in the Trade, whether a Diminution in the Amount of Duty would lead to a considerably increased Consumption of French wine, and no Diminution of the lower Duty imposed upon Spanish and Portuguese Wine can in the present Circumstances of the Country be contemplated, the Committee do not feel themselves justified, while they annex to their Report the Evidence they have received upon this Subject, to recommend, upon speculative Grounds, any material Alteration of the existing System, until some Disposition is evinced by the French Government to facilitate such an Arrangement, by making some Concession in favour of Articles of British Manufacture. It may however be worth considering, whether the Substitution of a Duty ad valorem, for that which is now taken by the Measure, upon French Wine, would not lead to an increased Consumption, and contribute, without Detriment to the Revenue, to the Accommodation of the British consumer.

The Committee think it material to observe, that great as the Diminution has undoubtedly been in the Consumption of Wine, the Decrease of Importation is not solely to be accounted for from that Circumstance; there has been for some Years past a great Diminution in the Amount of Wine re-exported from this Country, owing to the Practice which prevails of charging for any Deficiency in Strength or Quantity, and to the Expence of importing and re-exporting bearing a greater Proportion now to the Prime Cost of the Wine than it did some Years ago; they are now stated to amount to 39 or 40 per Cent. upon the First Cost. The Causes of this Change, and the Regulations which would be necessary to recover this Branch of Trade, are fully pointed out in the Evidence of Mr. Gowen and Mr. Wilde.

#### London Orphan Asylum.

The annual dinner of the friends to the London Orphan Asylum, took place on Thursday week, May 21, at the City of London Tavern: The Duke of Sussex presided.—After dinner, his Royal Highness said he felt he could not do justice to the objects of the charity, fatigued as he had been by his attendance in the House of Lords; he wished, however, he could induce a distinguished individual near him (Mr. Charles Phillips) to become his substitute on the occasion.

Mr. Phillips rose, amidst general cheering. He felt, he said, after the call which had been unexpectedly, and indeed unnecessarily made on him, that it was impossible not to say a few words in obedience to it.

"The call, however," continued Mr. Phillips, "has been most unnecessary, for it is impossible, in my mind, to add any thing to the lucid statements of the Royal Personage who fills the chair—statements most eloquently made and powerfully aided, if aid they wanted, by the influence of his example. However, Sir, on such a subject, silence would be almost criminal. It is utterly impossible to peruse the records of this noble Institution without being filled with admiration at its benevolence to shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocence which can have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—these are its objects, and they are objects in which every creed, and every party, and every "human form that wears a heart," must unite in the admiration of. Its positive advantages are too obvious to be overlooked, and yet perhaps they are not manifested so clearly in the benefits conferred as in the evils which it may have been the instrument of averting. The statement made by your worthy Sheriff early in this evening has but too much truth in it. Let any one reflect, who has traversed the streets of this immense metropolis, how many he has met even in his daily progress, who seem to have been apprenticed from their very infancy to crime—the preach-down of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, the mysteries of crime familiar to their memories! Unfortunate wretches, whom the cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold, they might have crowned

manhood's virtue with the reverence of age, had they been taught to lisp even religion's alphabet. But, alas, their heads were pillow'd on a parent's grave, and there was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage! Let any man reflect on his hours of relaxation, how mirth has been clouded, and amusement overcast by the melancholy spectacles he has been compelled to witness. How the shadow of what was once health and youth and loveliness has flitted athwart like a spectre risen from the tomb of virtue. How his spirit has been bowed down—how his heart has been afflicted, as he saw before him the gaudy ruin of life's noblest ornament, woman; in her purity the world's paragon, in her depravity its shame and degradation—the bane or the blessing of civilized society—the charm of man's existence, or its curse—without any modification, either almost an angel or almost a fiend. And yet that hapless outcast, if her infancy had known a moral guardian, might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and luxury around it—the lover's happiness, the infant's guide—the living temple of chastity and beauty, the fairest the purest, and the loveliest, in which vestal spirits nursed the flame of Heaven. Such are the blessings this Charity may confer—such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting. Many a breaking heart will bless upon earth, many a soul redeemed will hallow it hereafter; the wounded soldier will think upon his orphan and bless it ere he dies; and the last tear which dims the eye of virtuous misfortune, will be illuminated and exalted by the ray of its consolation. Happy are they to whom fortune gives the luxury of benevolence! happy and proud and glorious is the country, in which inclination thus anticipates ability; in which charity at the same time makes the people noble, and gives the noble a durable popularity; in which the merchants have been said to be Princes, and in which we see to-night that the Princes, amid the pageantries of rank, require no monitor to remind them of humanity. This, in my mind, is the peculiar glory of our country: and if I wished to-morrow to display her to the foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbours, to her garden landscapes, to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce. I would not unfurl for him her trophy'd flag, or unroll even the immortal charter of her liberties. No, but I would lead him to institutions such as this; I would shew him the monarch's brother, enlisting the people in the service of philanthropy. I would shew him her Missionaries, at the Tropic and the Pole: her Samaritan benevolence, pouring its oil upon the wounds of the sufferer; her hereditary Howards, her Buxtons, and her Frys, holding their fortunes but as the trustees of misery; her sunlike charity, that knows no horizon, that centering here, expands over the world, wherever there is want to be relieved, or injury to be redressed, or sorrow to be comforted; now depopulating the pirate's dungeon; now unfettering the distant African; conquering with victory, herself a captive; a willing captive in the triumph of humanity. This is her eulogium, far brighter than ambition's crown, far more lasting than conquest's acquisitions; these are the deeds of genuine, permanent, indisputable glory. This is the pillar of her imperishable fame, which shall rise to heaven from its island-base, triumphant and eternal when empire's monuments are in dust around it. Go on, then, first of nations in the van of charity. The flowers of earth and splendours of eternity shall bloom and beam around you in your progress; and for you, her champions in this trophy'd enterprise, your country will honour you—your heart will thank you when you approach your homes, you will be welcome there by the spirit of the homeless, to whom you have given shelter—when you embrace your little ones, the orphan's blessing will make their eye its throne, and smile upon you the light of its retribution; and if hereafter, the hour of adverse vicissitude should arise; if that home should be desolate, and those dear ones parentless, many a spirit will put up his prayer, that the Universal Father may look upon their orphanage, and sooth and shield it with the grace of his protection!"

#### EUROPE DEATHS.

At Dalhonise Farm, on the 23d of July, Mark John, second son of Lord Robert Ker.

At Geanies house, in Ross-shire, on the 20th of July, James Crawford M'Leod, Esq. younger, of Geanies.

At Newton, Roxburghshire, on the 16th of July, Mr. Andrew Hunter, late merchant in Leith.

At Edinburgh, on the 18th of July, Mrs. Susan Hamilton, relict of Patrick Anderson, Esq. W. S.

At Spring Garden, Stockbridge, on the 14th of July, Miss Helen Yule, daughter of the late Mr. John Yule, merchant, Leith.

At Bowershall, Leith, on the 19th of July, Mr. Wm. Brown, nurseryman.

At Paris, on the 30th of July, Prince Maurice de Broglie, Bishop of Ghent.

At his house, at Clapham, Surrey, Alderman Rothwell. He was chosen Alderman, in the room of the late Alderman Goodbehere, in the year 1819, and served the office of Sheriff for the City of London in 1820.

#### On Coronations.

The history of English coronations presents but few striking events. They are pageants for the eye of existing generations; and the sameness which has been so studiously given to them for one species of effect, renders them almost lifeless in history.

Prince Egfrith, son of Offa, king of Mercia, presents us with the first instance of a royal consecration. He is said to have been "hallowed to king," by his father, A. D. 785, though it is uncertain in what form. In the next instance, that of Eardwulf, king of Northumberland, the church assumes from the prominent part she has ever since borne in these ceremonies; this monarch being said, in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been consecrated, and placed upon his throne, by Eanbald, archbishop, and Ethelberht, Higbald, and Badewulf, bishops."

A female coronation-service is the first of which there are any existing details.\* It is that of Judith, a French princess, who was crowned and anointed at Rheims, in 856, on her marriage with Æthelwulf, King of the West Saxons. A royal seat was assigned her in this ceremony on a level with the King's, and she is said to have received the title of Queen as one that had been disused, among the Saxons, since the circumstance of Eadburga having poisoned her husband, King Brightrie. The honours thus bestowed upon Judith were, however, distasteful to Æthelwulf's people; and we accordingly read of no other female coronation for upwards of a century.

At the coronation of Edwy, in 955, we find the church in all the insolence of power, in the outrage committed on the person of the sovereign at this time, by forcing him back to the coronation feast. An experiment seems to have been made by Dunstan on the temper and talents of the young king, which partially failed, but which only inflamed the heartless prelate to those new schemes of domination which long made the crown of England to "onerate rather than to honour her princes."†

William the Conqueror's boisterous coronation is, however, in character. It was "not," indeed, says Lord Littleton, "without the appearance and form of an election, or free acknowledgement of the people," while Brompton says, he wished to be crowned, "that he might then become a legitimate prince;" but when the question was put to the people, whether they consented to do him homage, the acclamations were so loud and violent, that his Norman soldiers imagined his subjects to have become conquerors, and set fire to the abbey church to repulse them.

We have an unique coronation of the heir-apparent, as a titular King, in the reign of Henry II.; and the father having, on this occasion, waited on the son at table, the latter remarked, "it was no such great condescension for the son of an Earl to wait on the son of a King."

The coronation of Richard I. was distinguished by an abundance of those feudal ceremonies which are so admirably described by the author of "Ivanhoe," and disgraced by an indiscriminate massacre of Jews. "Except, perhaps, the flying fish, there was no race existing on the earth, in the air, or the water," says that distinguished writer, "who were the object of such an unremitting, general, and relentless persecution, as the Jews of this period. It is a well-known story of King John, that he confined a wealthy Jew in one of the royal castles, and daily caused one of his teeth to be torn out, until, when the jaw of the unhappy Israelite was half dismasted, he consented to pay a large sum, which it was the tyrant's object to extort from him."‡

Amongst the regal honours of Edward I. we find a King of Scots offering his homage "for the realme of Scotland, in like manner," says Holinshed, "as other the Kings of Scotland before him had done to other Kings of England, ancestors to this King Edward; and assisting to "let go at libertie (catch them that catch might) five hundred great horses."

Richard II. is the first of our Kings who made his "progress through the citie" prior to his coronation, a custom continued to the time of Charles II., who "dined early" at the Tower, i. e., at nine o'clock in the morning, lest, like Richard, he should be "oppressed with fatigue and long fasting." Froissart furnishes us with a detail of the "progress" and coronation of Henry IV which includes a lively sketch of another ancient ceremony—the creation of Knights of the Bath at this period which has been latterly disused. Of the ceremonies less known to us he says, "On the Saturday before the coronation, the new King went from Westminster to the Tower of London, attended by great numbers, and those Squires who were to be knighted watched their arms that night: they anointed to 46: each Squire had his chamber and bath in which he bathed. The ensuing day the Duke of Lancaster, after mass, created them knights and presented them with long

\* See Ducheine's Historia Francorum Script. p. 423, &c.

† A saying ascribed by Camden to Edward I.

‡ Ivanhoe, vol. i. p. 120, 1.

green coats, with straight sleeves, lined with minever, after the manner of prelates. These knights had on their left shoulders a double cord of white silk, with white tufts hanging down. The Duke of Lancaster left the Tower this Sunday after dinner, on his return to Westminster: he was bare-headed, and had round his neck the order of the King of France. The Prince of Wales, six Dukes, six Earls, eighteen Barons, accompanied him; and there were of knights, and other nobility, from eight to nine hundred horse in the procession. The Duke was dressed in a jacket, after the German fashion, of cloth of gold, mounted on a white courser, with a blue garter of his left leg. He passed through the streets of London, which were all handsomely decorated with tapestries and other rich hangings: there were nine fountains in Cheapside, and other streets he passed through, which perpetually ran with white and red wines. He was escorted by prodigious numbers of gentlemen, with their servants in liveries and badges, and the different companies of London were led by their wardens, clothed in their proper livery, and with ensigns of their trade. The whole cavalcade amounted to six thousand horse, which escorted the Duke from the Tower to Westminster. The same night the Duke bathed, and on the morrow confessed himself, as he had good need to do.\*

\* Johnes's Froissart, v. xii.

### Jeremy Bentham.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT  
TO JEREMY BENTHAM.

[TRANSLATION, APRIL 24, 1821.]

*Senhor Joao Baptista Felgueiras, Member of the Portuguese Cortes at Lisbon, and one of the Secretaries of the Assembly for the time being, to Jeremy Bentham, London.\**

On the cover of the packet the direction is as follows:—

“To Mr. Jeremias Bentham, Londres, Do Deputado Secretario das Cortes Gerais, e Extraordinarias da Naçao Portugueza, Joao Baptista Felgueiras.”

The contents are as follows:—

No. I.

*Secretary Felgueiras to Jeremy Bentham.*

“The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese Nation having received the obliging present, of those your alike celebrated and interesting works, which have been addressed to them by one, and presented by another, of those well deserving citizens, who have borne a distinguished part in the glorious achievement of the political regeneration of the Portuguese Monarchy, have resolved that their grateful acknowledgments for so valuable an offering be made to you; and that they be accompanied by the Copy of a Minute in their Journals, in which honourable mention thereof is made. And moreover, that those same works be translated and published, in such sort as to render manifest to all eyes the extraordinary regard and particular attention with which, by this Sovereign Assembly, acceptance has been given to those most important writings of the illustrious friend of men, and conspicuous advocate of the cause of Nations.

God preserve you, Sir!

Given at Lisbon, at the Palace of the Cortes, this twenty-fourth day of April (1821).

JOAO BAPTISTA FELGUIRAS.”

No. II.

*Translation of the Minute in the Journals of the Portuguese Cortes.*

Read by Secretary Freire, a Letter presented by Senhor Sepulveda, to whom it had been addressed by Senhor Carvalho, Member of the Regency of the kingdom, along with the works of Jeremy Bentham,

\* Not long after the news arrived of the formation of the Portuguese Cortes, a copy of Mr. Bentham's Works, such of them as could be mustered up for the occasion, was sent to Portugal, by a Mercantile Gentleman in the City to a Correspondent at Lisbon, for the purpose of their being presented in such manner as should be found practicable and thought most proper to the Cortes. By some unknown accident, so it was, that no tidings of them could ever be obtained. The failure being at length ascertained, another such parcel was sent, and received, as the result shews. By Mr. Bentham, nothing was written on the occasion or on the subject, at the time, to any person either here or in Portugal. A letter of his to the Portuguese Nation, on the subject of some supposed imperfections in the Spanish Constitutional Code, had better fortune. Finding its way to Oporto, it was there translated into Portuguese, and published.

+ This body is composed of four Members. The Conde de Sampaio, President, and Messrs. Carvalho, De Sao Luis, and Soto Major.

offered by their venerable author to the Portuguese Nation; in which letter it was said, that the writer could not give a more authentic testimony of the value he set upon so flattering an offering, than by accompanying it with a wish, that in their practice, the Cortes may take for their guidance the liberal doctrines of the principal and earliest Constitutionalists of Europe.

“Penetrated with those sentiments of esteem that are so justly due to the illustrious Bentham—to that sage, by whose luminous ideas the whole civilised world has been enlightened, and to whom its free nations should erect a monument of gratitude, for the indefatigable zeal with which he has made application of those ideas to the service of the great cause of liberty and good government, the Assembly has resolved not only that of this his offering, honourable mention be made in their Journals, but also that direction be given to the Regency, to cause to be translated and printed all those his works, and that by one of the Secretaries of this august Assembly a letter be written to him, conveying to him the grateful acknowledgements of the Cortes, accompanied with intimation that those his gifts were addressed to the Assembly by one, and presented by another of the persons who planned and took the lead in consummating those glorious measures, which gave commencement to our political regeneration; and that to the said Bentham be sent an authentic copy of the paragraph in our Journals, in which expression is given to this resolution of the Sovereign Assembly. HERMANO JOSE BRAAMCAMP DE SOBRAL, Presidente—JOAO BAPTISTA FLEGUERAS, Deputado Secretario—AGOSTINHO JOSE FREIRE, Deputado, Secretario.

(A true Copy.)

JOAQUIM GUILHERME DA COSTA POSSE.”

No. III.

DIRECTION FROM THE PORTUGUESE CORTES TO THE REGENCY OF THE KINGDOM, ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDING MEMBER

“Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir—The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese nation, desirous of giving a testimony of the particular satisfaction with which they have received the valuable present made to them of his works by the Illustrious Citizen of the World, Jeremy Bentham, and at the same time of contributing to the utmost of their power to the diffusion of the luminous and transcendently useful mass of information contained in those his so interesting productions, have given orders for the transmission of them to the Regency of the Kingdom, for the purpose of its causing a translation of them to be made, and printed at the National Printing Office, and with superior dispatch published.—Your Excellency will accordingly make communication of this to the Regency, that due execution may be given to it.

God preserve your Excellency,

Palace of the Cortes, }  
13th April, 1821. }

JOAO BAPTISTA FELGUEIRAS.”

### On the Character of a King.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

Now that the pomp of the Coronation has ceased to dazzle the eyes of its numerous spectators, the following striking lines of Buchanan, written at the request of Randolph (the then Ambassador of Elizabeth at the Court of Mary Queen of Scots) on the character of a King, such as he would desire, may not be unacceptable to the more reflective part of your readers.—No doubt an English Poetical Translation, by some them, would be well received at the present period by the public:—

AD THOMAM RANDOLPHUM ANGLUM.

Sæpe tibi, Randolph, jubes me pingere Regem,  
Qualem optem, tribuat si mihi vota Deus.  
Accipe. Sit primum vera pietatis amator:  
Effigiem summi se potet eas Dei.  
Pacem amet: & si res poscat, sit ad arma paratus:  
Exnat in viatos arma, odiumque simul:  
Nolo nimis parcus, nimium sit nolo benignus;  
Utraque regno æque est exitiosa lues.  
Non sibi sed populo sese potet esse creatum,  
Et se communem civibus esse patrem,  
Punit invitus cum res iubet esse severum:  
Publica cum poscent commoda, lenis erit.  
Vivat, ut exemplar populo sit recta sequendi,  
Sit virtus pravis terror, amorque bonis.  
Excolat impensè ingenium, corpusque modestè:  
Luxuriem frenet cum ratione pudor,  
Jan facitus tecum tenta me fallere tanquam  
In tabù nostrum qui mihi pingis heram.

Many of the above sentiments I was glad to find in full accordance with the character of a King, as drawn in his Grace the archbishop of York's Coronation Sermon.

## ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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### Benefit Concert.

The Concert of Tuesday Evening was more fully attended than those of the Regular Series; but was still not nearly so well attended as the Concerts of 1819 and 1820 used to be. Indeed, considering the imperfection and scantiness of the disjointed materials out of which the Concerts are now made up, and the discordant feeling which admits one party, barely tolerates a second, and absolutely proscribes a third, it is rather a matter of wonder that any audience could be collected at all, than that it should be so thin and discouraging.

We are aware that no blame whatever is to be attributed to Mr. Scheidlenberger, whose exertions to bring all the Professional and Amateur talent together, were deserving better success. The Delmars, whose assistance is indispensable to the formation of a good Instrumental Orchestra, were not present; for what reason we have not heard. The Lintons, who are equally essential to the perfection of the Vocal Band, were excluded; for a reason which we have heard, and which we think it our duty to state, however painful it may be to others to hear it. It is said that Mr. Linton expressed the greatest readiness to assist Mr. Scheidlenberger with his talents, but that Mr. and Mrs. Lacy insisted on his exclusion as the only condition on which they would consent to appear; and that they not only refused to join with him in vocal pieces, which he would have strengthened and enriched by his acknowledged science and excellent voice, but that they refused to sing, if Mr. Linton were even admitted into the Orchestra as an instrumental performer! although, from his masterly skill on the Violoncello, and the great deficiency of the Bass Instruments in all our Indian Concerts, he would have been an invaluable addition in this respect.

If this species of Monopoly and Dictatorship be tamely and silently submitted to, we can only say that the Public do not deserve to have any other Concerts than those which Mr. and Mrs. Lacy in their *sovereign pleasure*, may *graciously condescend* to grant to them, and those uniting all the *agreeable* advantages of a meagre instrumental orchestra, a still more meagre vocal band, a thin audience, a gloomy room, and an exorbitant price!

We are more and more convinced by every succeeding event, that nothing will secure to us the full enjoyment of the Music which we *might* and indeed *ought* to enjoy, but the Management of a Committee of Gentlemen, who should give Concerts under their own direction, as they now give Plays, and other Public Entertainments, and secure the whole of the Professional and Amateur strength of our small society, so as to have perfect Music at a moderate price. The Theatre might be advantageously devoted to this Enjoyment once a month, and at the same rate of admission as the Plays, so that any overplus funds remaining after the payment of all the Performers, Vocal and Instrumental, might go in aid of that Institution, and be thus still expended in the cause of public gratification, though of another kind. A Committee of Managers for Dramatic Representations, another to provide Concerts, and a third to superintend, as formerly, the Assemblies or Balls, would render each of these departments of Public Entertainment, cheap, productive, and popular; instead of being, as they are now, dear, unproductive, and among the most unpopular of all the Institutions that we have among us.

All this may be very unwelcome to some, and very annoying to others. The fault, however, is not with us. If the facts are true, it is our duty to remark on them. If they are not true, our pages are as open as they have ever been, to a contradiction of them, on the authority of any person of respectability who will undertake to disprove them. Though the Public should grow supine in *their* duty, we hope we shall not relax in ours; but as long as we pursue our present occupation, we shall endeavour to preserve the same line of conduct, and to evince the same zeal and interest in all questions of a public nature, that have hitherto marked our progressive and we hope not altogether useless labours.

The details of the Concert of Tuesday Evening will not occupy us long. The opening Overture to *Don Giovanni*, though ably led by an Amateur, who at a short warning kindly undertook the direction of the Orchestra to admit of Mr. Scheidlenberger's reserving his strength for the Obligato Pieces, was but indifferently performed;—the wind instruments not being in perfect tune, and the Bass and Tenor parts being deficient in strength, and overpowered by the Violins, which were unusually and disproportionately predominant.

Pacitta's Recitative "*Vittima sventurata*," and the Aria "*Vo che in amore felici siete*" were finely sung by Mrs. Lacy: the first strain of the Aria more particularly was listened to with great and evidently general delight.

Mr. Scheidlenberger's Variations on an Air of *Rode*, with Orchestra Accompaniments, was performed in a masterly style. The Air itself was extremely beautiful, and some of the least difficult of the Variations were full of pleasing passages, and deservedly much admired; but the more difficult were not so well appreciated, nor was the execution of them either so delicate or so finished as we have before heard from the same hand.

Sarti's Terzetto Buffo "*Che vi par Dorina bella?*" gave us the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy and Mr. Schmidt:—but there are many better Pieces than this, in which we would rather have heard them. It was perhaps, on the whole, the least favorable effort of the evening.

The Tyrolean Air, with the Variations of *Reiserth*, by Mr. Scheidlenberger, which closed the First Act, was less attractive than his first Obligato performance.

The Second Act opened with Rossini's Overture to *Tancredi*, which was really well performed; better indeed than could have been expected from an Orchestra of similar strength.

Mozart's Duo, "*Ah perdona il primo affetto*" is of such sterling excellence, that the ear could not easily be tired with its repetition. Mr. Lacy and Mr. Schmidt gave it, as it appeared to us at least, with fine effect; tho' there were others present, who thought that the second voice did not confirm the expectations entertained of its tone and compass by many who then heard it for the first time.

Mr. Lacy sang "*The Storm*" of Bishop, in a bold and animated stile. The Instrumental Accompaniments to this fine Bass Song were among the most successful performances of the Orchestra throughout the Evening.

The Duo Buffo from the same charming Composer, "*Se vedete una ragazza*," was the *chef d'œuvre* of the whole Concert, and exhibited Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's talents to the greatest possible advantage. Indeed we have constantly maintained the opinion, in which we are still confirmed, that Italian Songs are those in which Mr. and Mrs. Lacy excel, and that of all the Composers whose Pieces they ever attempt, they do the greatest justice to Rossini, whose air and manner they seem to possess in perfection. This Duo was heard throughout with the liveliest pleasure, and *loudly*, if not generally, encored. We scarcely need add that its repetition gave equal pleasure, and was followed by a burst of most deserved applause.

Handel's sublime Recitative, "*Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God*," and his Divine Song "*Every valley shall be exalted*," were sung by Mr. Schmidt, we regret to say, with less effect than on the first occasion of his attempting it. In England no one but Braham is thought capable of doing it justice, and we do not know if it is ever sung in London by any other person. It may, without hesitation, be called one of the finest Sacred Songs that ever was conceived, and it will be admired as a sublime and masterly composition as long as the taste for the grand and beautiful in Music shall exist. The attempt of such a Song is therefore arduous and hazardous in the extreme, and as nothing short of perfection will do, it is not to be wondered at that mediocrity should fail to please; though for the same reason, a failure in this is not so discouraging as in an inferior composition. It gave pleasure, however, to many, tho' more fastidious tastes were not satisfied with its execution.

Mr. Scheidlenberger's last Obligato from *Rosquelles* was a more agreeable Piece than either of the former, and was also better played. Some of the Variations were surprisingly well executed, and excited both admiration and delight.

The Scotch Song "*O my Love's like the red Rose*" closed the Vocal Performances, and was sung by Mrs. Lacy with great sweetness and expression. It was perhaps a more general favorite than the Italian Duo of Rossini, at least it was more generally encored, and sang the second time with quite as much effect as on the first.

The Overture to *Lodoiska* formed the Finale, and was played with great accuracy and spirit throughout.

We have neither time nor space to enlarge on the subjects touched on in our introductory remarks; or to censure, as it deserves, the puerile and vulgar taste of decorating and enlarging a small Organ with painted canvas pillars and tawdry flags, as if it were to be placed in front of a Showman's Booth, or a Menagerie of Wild Beasts; or as if such hanging out of false colours were not sure to be detected, and considered sheer piracy, when the ear came to be assailed by the weak and imperfect sounds of a small Instrument, instead of the full and solemn tones which the tricked-out front would lead one to expect from a really large and perfect one. Neither can we dilate, as we could wish, on the unmusical and unprofessional practice of accompanying Songs or Duets with a single Piano only, in the vast and spacious Hall of Calcutta, one of the largest Concert Rooms perhaps in the world, while such effective and perfect Accompaniments as that of the whole Orchestra in Mr. Lacy's Song of *The Storm* could be obtained. We should like also to have said something on the laudable intention of Mr. Scheidlenberger to reduce the Price of Admission, and the reported refusal of the Lacy's to sing at all, if he abated them One Rupee below theirs; making the exclusion of Mr. Linton, and the maintaining high prices, absolute conditions, which their dignity would not admit of compromising!—but we have not room. All these matters, we sincerely hope, will sooner or later, come under the direction of a Committee of Management for Musical Entertainments:—and we must end, as we began, by saying that if the leading Members of Society do not exert themselves to put these Entertainments on the footing of entire and perfect union, efficiency, economy, and general popularity, we shall then deserve only such measure of gratification from this source, as Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, in their proscribing pleasure, and sovereign condescension, shall be mercifully and graciously disposed to mete out to their most obsequious, most humble, and all-approving Servants, the independant Inhabitants of the far-famed City of Palaces!

### Fire at Barrackpore.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

Sir,

As the Letter published on this subject in your Journal, of this morning (Feb. 4.) passes a reflection on the Troops at the Station, or on those at whose disposal and direction the conduct of the Troops was placed, it has become a fair topic of notice. The premises and conclusion of that paragraph may be justly denied: viz. "It is to be regretted that timely aid was not sent from the Lines, the want of which has proved a serious loss, as every article might in that case have been saved."

We are not to learn at this time of day the nature of a Fire in a Military Cantonment, the influence of the devouring element on the combustible materials of a chopper, its rapid progress, or the means by which a Fire is usually extinguished, or the property saved. Little experience is required to know that if the immediate and spontaneous assistance of all those on the spot or in the vicinity be not afforded, there is little chance of stopping the flames or preserving the effects.

The height to which the chopper of a Bungalow is raised from the ground, renders it more accessible for the air to spread the flame, while the same reason retards the rise of water, and renders the mode usually resorted to of pulling down an intermedi-

ate part of the chopper, impossible. The distance of the several Cantonments or Public Guards from the conflagration, may account for the delay of their attendance; but even had they been all awake and prepared for a Fire, it is a question whether, at the still hour it took place, 12 at night, they could have been instrumental to any useful purpose of quenching the flames, or saving the property. As there is a direct censure conveyed in that Letter, somewhere, it may be asked in what this property consisted, not an article of which, the contents of three rooms, as stated was saved. The destruction of the chopper was necessarily quick when once on fire; for it merely covered a verandah around a pukha house, and could not have been of any extent in width, and all that could be saved was saved even before the Guards did or could have arrived; saved by the only possible means, the exertions of brother Officers and their servants from the contiguous and numerous houses and bungalows surrounding the choppered verandah burnt down. Greater numbers of people, or more assistance than was had at the moment, would therefore have been useless; but I maintain that the utmost promptitude was used in sending all the aid, the nature of the circumstances (considering the distance of the Guards) admitted. It is the common custom of Sepoys to run of their own accord, dressed or undressed, to save an Officer's property on any occasion of danger, and it is asserted that as many as could be useful were at the Fire.

Fire Engines, as proposed, would be useless. Let any one compare the period a chopper takes to burn, with that required to prepare an Engine, run it to a distance, and supply it with water, (how is this possible? where are our canals and conduits?) and it will be found the chopper must be consumed before an Engine could probably affect it. A cheaper and better plan would be to pull down every other Bungalow in the 2d and 3d ranges from the river; for if one should take fire, it will be a miracle if the two on either side escape.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,  
Barrackpore, Feb. 4, 1822.

### Fire at Barrackpore.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In your JOURNAL of this morning, the 4th of February, you have copied a Letter from the HURKARU, relative to a Fire which occurred at Barrackpore, on the night of the 30th ultimo, and by which the verandah, or choppah part of the dwelling occupied by Captain Newton was unfortunately burnt down.

Every man must, at all times, most sensibly feel the melancholy effects of a straw-covered building taking fire, more especially when it happens in the dead of night. To a military man nothing (generally speaking) can be more distressing; for frequently his little all is contained beneath the roof that shelters him. It is probably as much owing to this idea, as it is to those feelings of humanity so characteristic of Englishmen, and which are nowhere more prominently alive than in the breast of a British Soldier, that the expression of regret is so conspicuous whenever an occurrence of this kind happens in a Military Cantonment; and thence, in a great measure, springs the noble and generous exertions we are so frequently called upon to admire.

Whenever, therefore, the absence of these qualities are for a moment supposed; whenever a writer takes upon himself to insinuate an indifference or remissness, such as that noted in the Letter of AN OBSERVER AND A SUBSCRIBER, when a reflection of this kind of this thrown out against a body of men, without previous not and due enquiry; in my opinion, reprobation of the author ought to be dealt out with no sparing hand, and I fully trust that those Officers who were present, will come forward and disprove the invidious assertion that "aid was not sent from the Lines," and that every article might have been saved had such aid been offered! It is a well known fact that Sepoys on such occasions, require no directions—no stimulus—no "sending;" and that they are generally, if not always, the first who repair to the spot.

Thursday, February 7. 1822.

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Whenever a Fire takes place, parties from the several Public Guards (as likewise the Bheestees of all the Corps) repair quickly to the place of alarm, agreeably to the Cantonment Standing Orders. That they were on this occasion, unable to render effectual assistance, may be imagined, when it is known that the western end of the chopper was in flames, before even the family were made acquainted with the accident.

I ought to have premised that I was not present at the Fire, nor did I hear of it until the following day. But although I was not present, I have conversed with several Gentlemen on the subject, and have heard their opinions; and I feel myself competent and fully justified in declaring, that numerous Sepoys and others from the Lines did spontaneously attend; that there was no want of hands to render whatever aid the circumstances would admit of. The Bungalow adjoining Captain Newton's (and which is only divided from it by a narrow passage) was saved by great numbers of people getting upon and actually inundating the chopper of it with water,—a sufficient proof of the ample assistance that was at hand.

Before making so broad an assertion against the Soldiery at Barrackpore, the writer should have ascertained whether these men on their first arrival were encouraged to rescue or interfere with the furniture,—whether Captain Newton's own servants, and others who happened to be on the spot, set an example to the Sepoys,—and whether the articles that have been destroyed, were pointed out by these servants to the hundreds of men who were present. If he had ascertained all this, and if he had then found that the men were backward in their assistance, or shewed the least want of exertion in the preservation of Captain Newton's property, his remarks would have been pertinent, and his highest reprobation fully justified. Had such been the real state of the case, instead of endeavouring to vindicate the Soldiery at Barrackpore from the hasty remarks of AN OBSERVER AND A SUBSCRIBER, I should, in common with others only have to give vent to my indignation and disgust, added to the melancholy of regretting that, under so sad a visitation, Captain Newton should have been so peculiarly unfortunate; and that the same eager and spontaneous exertions which are so invariably observed to animate our Native Troops, whenever the property of their Officers is endangered, did not appear in the case which we now so much lament.

The Writer says "this has been the second time the above-mentioned Bungalow has been fired within the short space of 15 months." He might have added that it was in the first instance burnt by the Young Officers who occupied it, firing with a gun into the verandah choppah, and this too, I believe in mid-day.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Barrackpore, }  
February 4, 1822. } O.—

#### Administrations to Estates.

Alexander Orr, Esq. late of Juanpore, deceased—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Lieutenant George Allan, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Mr. John Carlton Collingwood, late Commander of the Ship SUSAN of the Port of Calcutta, deceased—John Pascal Larkins, Esq.

Mr. Domingo De Silva, late of Backergunge, Trader, deceased—Messrs. Manuel and Mathew De Silva.

Mr. Phanoose Bagram, late of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased—Mr. George Phanoose Bagram.

Major General F. R. Hardyman, C. B. late of His Majesty's Service, deceased—Robert McClintock, Esq.

Lestock Davis, Esq. late of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, deceased—Robert McClintock, Esq.

Mr. Gabriel Philips, deceased—Mrs. Mary Ann Philips, widow.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
14. 12	{ Six per cent. New Loans, .....	14 8
19 8	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20, .....	19 4
18 8	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans, .....	18 4

#### St. Bernard and St. Gothard.

The following names appear on the List of Subscribers to the Relief of these Benevolent Institutions on the Alps, in addition to those published in the JOURNAL of Thursday, December 27, 1821, and Monday, January 14, 1822.

HOLT MACKENZIE.  
JOHN ADAM.  
CHARLES DEBAST.  
W. RUSSEL.  
A. WILSON.  
JOHN TURNER.  
R. CUTLAR FERGUSON.  
R. SPANKIE.  
GEORGE TYLER.

BUCHANAN, MANN AND Co.

Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. FERGUSON and Co. Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. Messrs. CRUTTENDEN and Co. Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. and by the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

#### Madras Orders.

General Orders by Government, Fort St. George, January 22, 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Public Department, to appoint Captain John Crisp of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to conduct, under the superintendence of the Honorable Company's Astronomer, the operations of the Party proceeding to the West Coast of Sumatra, for the purpose of taking the requisite observations for determining the length of the Pendulum at the Equator.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD, Chief Secretary.

JANUARY 2, 1822.

Ordered that the following Extract from the Honorable Company's General Letter in the Military Department, dated the 16th of June, 1815, be re-published in General Orders.

Para. 139.—In consequence of the numerous applications which have been preferred to us by our Servants on leave of absence in this Country, for advances of money on loans, we think it proper to recall your attention to our Orders in the Military Department of the 26th February 1808, upon this subject.—Those Orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to Officers at home, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, and you were required to publish them in General Orders to the Army, but as a resolution of this description, in order to be generally known to a body which is continually receiving an accession of new members, should be occasionally re-published, and being fully persuaded that a strict observance of this resolution, will prevent much trouble and inconvenience, besides loss to the Company, we direct that our Orders above adverted to in future circulated for the information of the Army in the month of January in every year, and we shall take the necessary steps for reminding Officers who may arrive in England upon furlough, of our determination upon the subject in question.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) R. CLIVE, Sec. to Government.

#### Births.

At the Presidency, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Major GALL, of a Son.

On the 6th instant, the Wife of Mr. JOSEPH D'MELLO, of a Son.

#### Deaths.

On the 5th instant, Mr. PETER BEALE, aged 21 years and 6 months.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA MOREIRO, aged 21 years.

At Fattyghur, on the 10th ultimo, at the house of her Grandfather, Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS, HANNA ELIZABETH O'CONNOR, the only Child of Mr. PETER O'CONNOR, aged 15 days.

#### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,..... 4 per cent.  
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,..... 3 per cent.  
Interest on Loans on Deposit,..... 3 per cent.  
Bank Shares—Premium,..... 28 a 29 per cent.

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Indian News.

Yesterday's Shipping Report announced the Arrival of the Ship RESOLUTION, Captain H. Humphreys, from Penang, which she left on the 14th of January. We have received by this occasion Penang Gazettes to the 12th ultimo, from which we shall give Extracts; but the most important News from that quarter has been communicated to us verbally. It is said that the Boats of His Majesty's Frigate TOPAZ, while watering at Lintin, were attacked by the Chinese; and that this being perceived from the Frigate, the remainder of her Boats were instantly manned with sailors and marines, who landed, gave battle to the assailants of Lintin, killing three and wounding fifteen of the Chinamen engaged. The account of this affair was brought from Lintin to Macao by an Express, just as the CURLEW, Sloop of War, was sailing from thence; and by her the information was brought to Penang. The result of this affair will, we suppose, be at least a temporary suspension of all Commercial Intercourse with China.

The RESOLUTION left the Ship PASCOA at Penang, about to take in the Troops there for Bengal, and expecting to sail from thence in a fortnight. An Arab Brig from Malacca to Penang, with a valuable cargo of specie, was attacked by Malay prows, who had obtained information of her having specie on board, and were very near capturing her, when the GEORGE CRUTTENDEN hove in sight, and succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous situation. A breeze fortunately springing up at the same time, the GEORGE CRUTTENDEN took the Arab Brig in tow, and brought her in safety to port.

The King of Queda and suite were living at Penang at the House of the Governor. If we learn any further details of the affair between the Chinese and the Frigate we shall not fail to communicate them. In the mean time we give the following extract from the PENANG GAZETTE of the 12th of January, the latest Paper that we have received.

*Affairs of Palembang.*—Our accounts from the Eastward state, that the Dutch, in settling the affairs of Palembang, have placed the deposed Sultan's Brother, called Soohoonaan, upon the throne, and are busily occupied in searching for the Treasures of the former, which were immense, and which will serve to reimburse them for the heavy expences attending their protracted conquest. To facilitate the discovery and acquirement of all that is hidden, they menace those who may possess and withhold information on the subject with punishment, and make it a capital crime to retain and conceal any of the confiscated property. The following circumstances are enumerated, as having tended to produce the successful termination of the Expedition, which it was so generally believed would have met with an opposite result. The Dutch, to protect themselves from the fire of the Palembangers, placed the Sultan's brother, whom they have now advanced to his dignity, in front of the attacking aquadron, and selected Sunday as the day for making the assault, in consequence of the absence of the greater part of the besieged, who, vainly supposing that their enemies, paying the same respect to that day which they themselves do to Friday, would not break it by unholy fighting, had taken the opportunity of stealing a visit to their families at Palembang. It is added that those who were entrusted with the defence of several of the batteries, were bribed to make only a show of resistance, by firing without shot, chiefly through the influence of one of the Sultan's younger brothers who was induced to favor the re-exaltation of the present Potentate. Had there been really a general and vigorous resistance, all the force that the Dutch could have brought against Palembang would never have been sufficient to effect its capture. This statement, which is novel in this quarter, may be considered as derived from the representations of the defeated party, and we leave our readers to judge of its weight according to their acquaintance with previous circumstances connected with the operations and feelings of those concerned on both sides. It contains particulars, which require to be disproved by the Dutch, in order to vindicate the full claim that they are advancing to an overwhelming superiority of military talent, energy, and valor,

exerted in the decisive struggle. The Ex-Sultan, it is stated, on reaching Batavia, was prevented by those who were originally hostile to his exercise of Sovereignty from seeing the Governor General and having an opportunity to inform him of his grievances, having been immediately hurried off to an inaccessible place of security, where he is destined to end his miserable days. —*Penang Gazette.*

*Prince of Wales' Island.*—It is rather a curious circumstance that this Island, where the King of Queda has found refuge, once formed a part of his own dominions, and was made over by the Sovereign to Captain Light, who transferred it to the Honorable Company—the gift has proved a fortunate one for its former possessor, who will no doubt find a secure refuge from his forecious enemy.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 6	Resolution	British	H. Humphreys	Batavia	Dec. 27
6	Catherine	British	G. Wallace	Rangoon	Jan. 17
6	Fatta Rohoman	Arab	Shaik Mahomet	Rangoon	Jan. 18

PENANG.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 9	Cumbrian	British	T. R. Waddell	Manilla	Dec. 19
9	Pascoa	British	T. Taylor	China	Dec. 15

*Extract from the Report of the Ship RESOLUTION, Captain Humphreys, from Batavia the 5th of December, Malacca the 4th, and Penang the 13th of January.*

Intelligence brought to Penang by His Majesty's Brig CURLEW, from Macao, that part of the TOPAZ's crew had been on shore watering at Lintin, in the meantime the Chinese fell on them with竹子 and beat them in such a manner, that several of the men were dreadfully bruised, on seeing this on board the ship, they fired several blank guns, but had no effect; they then manned the boats, and sent the Marines to their assistance, and a long contest ensued until 3 of the Chinese were shot, and several wounded. The EUGENIA was laying at Lintin with all her Opium on board, surrounded by guard boats.

On the 19th of January, in latitude 12° 17' N. and longitude 96° 20' E. the Ship RESOLUTION spoke the Brig MINERVA, all well.

The CATHERINE saw the Ship ALFRED, going into Rangoon on the 17th of January.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

FEBRUARY 5, 1822.

*At Diamond Harbour.*—NEPTUNE, for Bauca and Batavia, is expected to sail in a day or two.

*Hedgerow.*—FAIRLINE, for London via Cape, is expected to sail in two or three days.—ECLIPSE, proceeded down.

*New Anchorage.*—H. C. Ships PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, and ROSE.

*Saugor.*—BENGOOLEN, gone to Sea on the 4th instant.—H. C. C. Ships FLORENTIA, and BARROSA, outward-bound, remain.

Passengers.

*Passengers per RESOLUTION, from Batavia to Calcutta.*—Mrs. Germain, Miss Martin and three Children, Mr. Germain, Merchant.

*Passenger per CATHERINE, from Rangoon to Calcutta.*—Mr. Nicholas Lambros, Merchant.

*Passenger per CUMBRIAN, from Manilla the 19th of December, and Malacca the 1st of January to Penang.*—M. D. Vitre, Esq.

*Passengers per PASCOA, from China the 15th of December, Singapore the 1st of January, and Malacca 5th ditto, to Penang.*—Miss Harrington, Captain Harrington, Colonel Johnstone, His Majesty's 14th Foot, H. G. Brightman, Esq. C. Queiros, Esq. J. Hodges, Esq. and E. Griffiths, Esq.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning.....	3 17
Evening.....	3 42
Moon's Age. ....	16 Days